



On WEDNESDAY first will be published, price Two Shillings,

[Dedicated by Permission, to the MARCHIONESS OF LOTHIAN,  
**AN ENGRAVING,**

From an Original Design:

Inscribed to the Memory of **ALEXANDER KINCAID, Esq;**  
Late Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.

THIS Print is upon a large half sheet of French Paper, and represents a Landkip, in which is introduced the figure of EDINA, in a mournful posture, weeping over a Ruin, at the foot of an Antique Obelisk, whereon is inscribed a short Eulogium to the memory of the Deceased. The distant prospect exhibits a View of the City of Edinburgh.

To be had at the shops of Messrs W. Cresser at the Cross, C. E. Elliot Parliament-square, and A. Brown, Bridge-Street.

### GROUNDWORK and SURVEYING.

**PARKS, Gardens, Farms, and Estates,** laid out after the most ornamental and advantageous methods at present in practice; with neat and comprehensive Plans; Designs for hot-houses, green houses, fruit and forcing walls, with correct estimates. Land surveyed and planned, in the most neat and correct manner. Likewise Drawing and Inclosing waste and uncultivated land.

By **CHARLES ABERCROMBIE,**  
Glasgow.

N. B. Direct to the care of the Postmaster.

### TRADESMEN.

**WANTED** immediately, Two Tradesmen, the one a House-Carpenter and Wheel-Wright, the other a Mason, to go out to Jamaica. Good encouragement will be given; and for particulars, apply to Mr Gilbert Grierison, at Brickfield near Leith.

Not to be repeated.

### GEORGE MILLER and COMPANY,

At their shop, head of Skinner's Close, High-Street, Edinburgh, RETURN their grateful thanks to their Friends and the Public, and hereby inform them, That they have just now got to hand a fresh Stock of fine TEAS: Bohea 3s. 6d. Ditto best quality 3s. 10d. Congo, Shuohong, Single, and fine Hyson, at the lowest prices. Gunpowder Hyson at 11s. 1s. per lb. Good Highland Whisky at 3s. 4d. High proof ditto 3s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy from 6s. to 9s. Gin from 5s. to 8s. and Rum from 6s. to 10s. 6d. per gallon. Best Cognac Brandy in chopin bottles, at 3s. 6d.

### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD by public roup on Monday next the 1st day of May, at the first lodging south of Mr Bryson's brewery, opposite to Mr Biggar's Manufactory.

The whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in said House; Consisting of mounted beds, feather-beds, blankets, carpets, bed and table linen, tea and table China, Mahogany tables, chairs, desks, and drawers, chimney and fender glass, with a good kitchen jack, &c. &c. The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue till be sold off.

### GOAT WHEY, near EDINBURGH.

**GOAT WHEY** to be had at UPPER BRAID during the season, or sent in to Edinburgh, if wanted, by applying to James Breakenridge, at Upper Braid.

**TO COVER** this Season, at Pinkie Inn, near Musselburgh, at TWO GUINEAS, and Half a Crown.

### HERCULES.

He is a beautiful bright bay, fifteen hands three inches, remarkably fleet, and master of any weight. Hercules was got by a very fine Arabian out of a snap mare, and is thought by judges to be one of the strongest thorough-bred horses in Britain.

To be LET, and entered to immediately,

**THAT convenient HOUSE** in Brown's Square, belonging to and presently possessed by Miss Crawford, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, five bed-chambers, besides kitchen, dressing rooms, and several other conveniences.

For particulars enquire at the House, which may be seen Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, any hour after twelve.

To be SET for one year after Whitunday next,

and Entered to immediately,

**THAT Large LODGING**, being the first door on the Scale Stairs in the Old Assembly Close, lately possessed by Mrs Campbell. This lodging has, for a number of years past, been let by Mrs Campbell for the accommodation of strangers, and much frequented.

For further particulars, apply to James Marshall writer to the signet.

Not to be repeated.

### LANDS to be SOLD.

**AN ESTATE**, consisting of about 150 acres, which is mostly inclosed with hedge and ditch, lying about 30 measured miles from Edinburgh, in a cheap country. The house and offices were lately built, and will accommodate a private gentleman's family.

For particulars, apply to Robert Trotter writer to the signet.

### TO BE SOLD.

**THE following SUBJECTS**, being part of BAILLIE'S LAND, in the Cowgate, opposite to Magdalen Chapel, viz.

I. Two LAIGH SHOPS and HOUSES, presently rented, the one at 10s. the other at 11s.

II. THE FOURTH STOREY of this Land, consisting of a genteel dining-room, a very handsome drawing-room 19 feet square by 13 feet high, three bed-rooms on the same flat; a kitchen, 2 garret rooms with vents, and 2 smaller ones, all entering within the house; a good cellar fitted up with catacombs, and many other conveniences. The dining room and drawing room have each a marble chimney-piece, and are otherwise neatly finished in the modern taste. As the proprietor is disposed to part with this lodging at a moderate rate, it will accommodate a large family at no great expense. The house and the two shops are intured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid up.

### ALSO TO BE SOLD.

A large AREA, lying immediately to the north, and entering from the court of the same tenement. Upon a part of it there is now built a good stable of three stalls, and several laigh houses. This area might suit the purpose of different manufacturers.

The title-deeds to be seen in the hands of James Marshall writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a bargain for all or any part of the premises.

### BREWERY, &c. at PRESTONPANS,

By ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of Mrs Dow vintner in Prestonpans, upon Saturday the 20th May next, at 12 o'clock noon.

**ALL** and Whole that TENEMENT of LAND, with the Close, Brew-house, Storehouse, Cellars, Stables, and other Office-houses, as formerly advertised, which belonged to William White brewer in Prestonpans, disposed by him to Trustees for his creditors.

The whole bounds of houses is in very good repair; and as the subjects will be set up at a very moderate price, they are well worth the attention of purchasers, particularly of those who intend to carry on any branch of the brewing or distillery, or any other public business.

The title-deeds, which are clear, and articles of sale, may be seen in the hands of Alexander Cunningham writer, West Bow. William White will show the subjects.

### DAVID SHEPPARD,

At his Shop, above the Head of Blackfriars Wynd, EDINBURGH.

**BEGS** leave to inform the public, that he has just got to hand a parcel of high-coloured Bitter Oranges fit for Marmalade; Lemons and China Oranges, Walnuts, Barcelona and Spanish Nuts. Also to be had at said shop, Red and White Port Wines, at 22s. per dozen; Claret ditto, 42s.; Ditto Malaga, Lisbon, and Sherry Wines, at 22s. per dozen; Tent, 2s. 6d. per bottle; Dutch Cinnamon and Barley Cinnamon Waters, at 4s. 6d. per bottle; Jamaica Rum, at 11s. per gallon; ditto in Shrub at 12s. per gallon; Best Single Rum, at 8s. per gallon; Cognac Brandy, at 3s. 6d. per bottle; British Brandy, 4s. per pint; Scotch ditto, 3s. 2d. per pint; Best Highland Whisky, at 4s. 8d. per gallon; Ditto in Shrub, at 6s. 8d. per gallon; Dutch Gin, at 2s. per bottle; Scotch Gin, at 5s. per gallon; Best White-wine Vinegar, at 2s. per pint; Common Vinegar, at 1s. 2d. per pint; Refined Sugars of all kinds; Brazil and Common Raw Sugars; Roasted and Raw Coffee; Chocolate; Fine Hyson Green Tea, at 16s. per lb.; Fresh Common Green Tea, at 8d. per lb.; Best Bohea, at 8d. per lb.; and sundry ditto, lower priced; Fine Chipped Marmalade, at 1s. 6d. per lb.; a quantity of fine Virgin Honey, at 6s. per pint; Jordan and Valencia Almonds; Jar and Son Raisins; Currants; Turkey and Common Figs; St Katharine's and Common Prunes; Pistachio Nuts, at 3s. per lb.; Confections; Citron and Orange Peel; Finest Flour Oatmeal, at 3s. 6d. per bottle; Anchovies; Spices; Finest Flour Malt; Salt Loaves and Bay Sale; Cattle and Head Cheese; Poland Sausages; Sundry Blues; Spruce Beer; Molasses Cards; Lemon and Orange Juice, at 2s. 6d. per bottle; With a variety of Groceries not mentioned; and all sold at the Lowest Prices, for READY MONEY ONLY.

### LEVEN PRINT-FIELD, near Glasgow.

**TODD, SHORTRIDGE**, and Company, are taking in Cloth to Print for this season, and at the following places, where their book is to be seen, at Edinburgh, by John Monro, merchant; at Leith, by Mr Ross; at Stirling, by Hugh Smith;

Port Glasgow, Alexander Laird; Kilmarnock, George Bowie; Irvine, James Dunlop; Beeth, Andrew Kerr, jun. Hamilton, William Mather; Falkirk, Patrick Hogg; Bathgate, Thomas Mair; And at the Field, and at their Ware-house, Glasgow.

### A COUNTRY and TOWN HOUSE TO LET.

**THE** well-known House, Garden, and Parks of ROSEBANK, near Roslin, with office-houses, furnished, or, for a term of years unfurnished. The principal house consists of eight rooms, with closets and presses, kitchen, milk-house, cellar, and coal-house; besides all sorts of out-houses, such as coach-house, stable, byre, hen-houses, &c.

The Town-house, lying opposite to Queensberry House, is to be SOLD or LET, either furnished or unfurnished. This Lodging consists of a kitchen, a handsome dining-room, three other bed-rooms, two bed-closets, a back-court, pantry, coal-house, wine-cellar, and other conveniences.

### A SHIP TO BE SOLD.

There is to be SOLD by public voluntary roup, in the house of Mrs Ritchie, on the shore of Leith, upon Tuesday the 9th of May next, at four o'clock afternoon.

The Brigantine BETTY, of Leith, about 60 tons burden, Leith built, built light, of a small draft of water, and is well found; with her float-boats, tackle, and furniture, agreeable to inventory, which, with the conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Mr James Chalmers, merchant Leith; who has also for sale, eight tons of SPANISH CORK, of the finest quality, from the Bay of Roses, and, to save the trouble of enquiring, the price is 31. 10s. per cwt. ready money; and a few Pipes of OLIVE OIL, of the best quality, fit for clothers, at 4s. 6d. per English gallon. Not to be repeated.

### HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, APRIL 18.

This day, a petition from the Right Hon. Charlotte Duchess Dowager of Athol and Baroness Strange, was presented to the House of Peers, stating her claim to the office of Lord Great Chamberlain. The same was read by the Clerk, and ordered to lie on the table.

Counsel were called to the bar, to be heard on an appeal wherein Marjory the wife of Patrick Graham, and the said Patrick, for his interdict, were appellants; Ann, Mary, John, and Thomas Gardners, and Thomas Christie, respondents; when, after a full hearing of counsel on both sides, their Lordships were pleased to affirm the interlocutors complained of.

The bill to explain and amend the militia bill of the last session, was read a third time, and passed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr Chamberlayne, Solicitor to the Treasury, presented to the House an account of Law Charges, pursuant to an order of that House.

The following gentlemen likewise presented accounts of Fees of Office, pursuant to different orders for that purpose, viz. Mr Gray, from Auditor Shelly's office; Mr Gray, Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr Alexander, from the Tally Cutters office—and Mr Hammond, from the Chamberlain's office.

Several orders, which stood on the book, having dropped, on account of the last adjournment, were upon motion revived, and stand as follow:

Committee on the bill relative to Public Accounts; Committee on the Wine Duty bill; Committee on the Stamp Duty and Salt Duty bills, for to-morrow.

Committee on the Extraordinary of the Army, and second reading of the Malt Duty bill, Wednesday.

Committee on the Levant Trade for Thursday, and the Committee on the Debtors bill for Monday next.

A petition from New Sarum, and a petition from Worcester, against the Debtors bill, were presented, read, and ordered to be referred to the Committee on the above bill.

Lord Beauchamp presented "a bill to protect goods and merchandise of the growth, product, and manufacture of the Island of Grenada, or the Grenadines, in neutral vessels, and bound to neutral ports."

The Secretary at War likewise presented a bill to continue the provisions of an act of the last session relative to the recruiting his Majesty's land forces and marines. Both bills were read a first time, and to be read a second time on Wednesday.

A motion was made for the House to be put into a Committee on Wednesday next, to consider of the several acts now in being, relative to the warehousing of corn. Agreed to.

The various reports relative to the Speaker's resignation, were, this day, proved to be groundless, by the appearance of that gentleman, at half past one o'clock, at the House of Commons, in his gown, preceded by the mace.

Governor Powel complained, that one amendment, among others, had been made by the Lords, in the bill for opening to commerce such ports in America as should be in the possession of his Majesty's arms, which amendment struck immediately at the root of the ancient privilege of that House. The clearances at the Custom-house must be made out for some port in America, avowedly in the hands of his Majesty; if on the arrival of the trade in America, the port for which the clear-

ance was granted, should have been taken from, or abandoned by our forces; then, according to the amendment made by the Lords, the owners of the ships are bound to receive and obey instructions from any Lieutenant that may be near the place, and to pay certain fees, which such Lieutenant shall be at liberty to exact. There were two very dangerous and unprecedented measures sanctioned by the amendment. The one was, the subjection of the trade of this country to military regulations; the other, the assumption, by the Lords, of the right of levying money; a right which, he trusted, the Commons would never suffer them to exercise or enjoy. But, not to trouble the House, at present, any more on the subject, he moved, that the amendments should be printed.

The Speaker informed the Governor, that the amendments must be read before the House could order them to be printed, otherwise they would be led either into the disagreeable necessity of rejecting the motion, or of making an order upon a subject with which they were totally unacquainted.

Mr Dempster concurred with the Speaker; and as the amendments were very long, and, consequently, would take up a good deal of time in reading, he requested the Governor would withdraw his motion, and make another, that the amendments should be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Mr Powel complied, and the business terminated for the present. Sir George Tenge gave notice, that he would, on another day, move something relative to the distribution of the militia forces, which, in his opinion, was a subject of no small importance at any time; but particularly on the eve of a general election, when the crown might make such use of its power over the militia as might lead greatly to injure the rights of election, and franchises of individuals, by keeping officers in camp when they might wish to be present in their own counties, to give their suffrages to those whom they might think deserving of them. The talk he was going to take to himself, he knew, was of a very delicate nature; he hoped, however, that he should be able to draw up his motion in such a manner as to maintain the freedom of election, without the least prejudice to the general service of the nation, which might, perhaps, require the attendance of the militia in the field.

The order of the day being now called for.

The Speaker stood up to return his most sincere and hearty thanks for the indulgences he had lately experienced from the House. The last one, and particularly the manner of it, had made an impression upon his mind that time would never erase; and he was determined, though contrary to the advice of his physicians, and contrary to the conviction he himself had of the weak state of his constitution, that the future business of the Session should meet with no further interruption on his account, if his health should permit; and, laborious and painful as were the duties of the Chair, he was resolved not to withdraw from it, at least before the close of the Session, if his health would possibly enable him to continue so long therein.

The order of the day was then read; and

Mr Dunning got up to make that motion, which, but for the Speaker's indisposition, he would have made on Friday last night. He began by disclaiming as absurd the position, that every gentleman who had voted in the majority of 233 on the 6th of April, was bound by that vote to concur in every measure that might be afterwards proposed in consequence of it. No gentleman in that House was accountable to him, or to any other member, for the vote he should give; but every gentleman was accountable to his constituents, his country, and himself; he ought not therefore to give a vote that he could not reconcile to his conscience and to his honour. It had been said on the other side of the House, that the majority of 233 were bound together, but bound only by a rope of sand; he hoped the division on the motion, with which he intended to close his speech, would prove the assertion to be gold of truth. He, however, advised gentlemen, if they did not think proper to adopt those measures which should be proposed for the public good, to put a negative on his question; for he did not like the *se-jaw* kind of votes he had seen of late; and he saw not the least good in having minorities swell up into majorities, if these majorities should dwindle back again into minorities. The division of 233 had been compared to the league of Cambray, on this presumption, that both had originated in a desire to share the plunder of the conquered; as far as the comparison was applied to him, he declared there was not the least foundation for the presumption; as he could with confidence and truth assert, that his country's good was the sole object he had in view in the part he had taken.

He took notice of the rejection of the Contractor's bill by the House of Lords, and could not help equally condemning that measure, and the ground on which a Peer, high in office, had opposed it, namely, that it was the result of *virtue run mad*. He adverted to the speech delivered by Lord Nugent before the late adjournment, and after some remarks upon it, recommended to his Lordship's perusal a publication that probably had amused his younger days; he meant *an Ode to Man*, which contained doctrines that were not the less true for being delivered in some of the finest poetry in the English language.

The measure he had then immediately in view, was to prevent a dissolution or prorogation of Parliament, till such steps should be taken as might satisfy the minds of the people. He knew it might be objected to him, that summer was an improper time for Parliament to sit; and that the heat and confinement within these walls in summer-time, would be intolerable; and that consequently, if it should be required that Parliament should sit beyond its usual time, the business of the nation would not be a jot the better attended to, as both business and pleasure would call away the greater part of the members, and leave the benches empty. For his part, he did not care how empty the benches might be; he did not care how the House was filled, provided the objects he had in view were fulfilled. He had engagements both of a profitable and pleasurable nature, and he was ready for one to sacrifice both to the public good; but then he confessed he should not like to make the sacrifice to no purpose; if the House would agree to pass such resolutions as should effectually serve the people, he would rejoice in making it; but if they had no such intention, he had rather pursue both his profit and his pleasure, than renounce both when no rational good should follow the renunciation. The object of the county petitions was two-fold: To promote economy in the expenditure of public money, and to lessen the influence of the Crown. The former might, perhaps, be answered by the bill brought in by the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, for appointing a Commission of Accounts; the latter must be answered by various expedients. A large foundation had been laid by the resolution of the 6th of April; it could not be supposed, that the resolutions he had hitherto moved, could raise the superstructure to any height proportionable to the foundation. It must be the business of time to find out materials for that purpose; and it was to gain that time that he had resolved to draw up the following motion, which he then made, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased not to dissolve the Parliament, or prorogue the present Session, until proper measures have been adopted to lessen the influence, and correct the grievances complained of by the petitions of the people."

Mr Pitt seconded the motion, and insisted, that, by the resolution of the 6th of April, the House had pledged itself to the people to do something to lessen the influence of which they had complained; and it could not now stop short, without a violation of their faith and honour. The county of Cambridge had, in consequence of that resolution, reformed its order for a Committee, and expressed its reliance on the wisdom and justice of Parliament. To disappoint them, after having acted so moderately, would be only to stimulate them to desperation, and to put an end to all confidence in the integrity and sincerity of that House. For his part, he would go as far as any man to lessen the influence of the Crown; but he would not have it inferred from that, that he was an enemy to the Crown; the contrary was the truth; and warmly as he would support any measure for diminishing the influence of the Crown, he would always be found as warm a supporter of its just prerogatives. Some of the leaders in opposition were accused of ambiguity.





views. He did not believe the charge; as far as it related to himself, it was groundless. Ambition was dead in him. He thought ambition, when properly limited, a laudable passion; but at present such a dreadful prospect lay before him, that his only ambition was to live in retirement and quiet. The question before the House was big with the fate of the nation. If the waters of discontent should be collected by the rejection of it, and he made no doubt but they would; the torrent would mock all bounds; it would sweep all before it; for no one could say to it, "So far that thou go, and no farther." He therefore conjured the House to adopt the motion, and thereby prevent those disasters, which he feared would be the consequence of its rejection.

Lord Nugent, after having expressed the greatest respect for Mr. Dunning, assured that gentleman that he had read the ode alluded to, and that he had not seen anything in it but what seemed to confirm him in the opinion he had delivered respecting the franchise of the people; for, through the whole ode, that favourite doctrine of his was maintained, "That it was the undoubted right of man to be governed only by those laws to which he himself has given his assent." To check a profuse expenditure of public money was what he wished for as much as any man. But he hoped that Parliament would adopt proper measures for that purpose. The people complained of the inordinate emoluments of certain offices; why did not the House think of satisfying the people by lessening those emoluments? Why attack places during pleasure, and let the great places be passed over unnoticed? He wished that gentlemen, in the midst of their rage for reformation; would not give room to suspect that personal considerations alone had prevented the reformation from being carried to given places. The suspicion should not fall upon him, and if any one would take up the business, he would support him with all his might, though his son-in-law was possessed of one of those places.

After a variety of observations, his Lordship concluded by asserting, that he would oppose the motion then before the House, for two reasons: 1st. Because it was impossible to judge how long gentlemen might make the Parliament sit, if they should carry the present motion; and 2d. Because the measures that might be proposed, and for the passing of which the Parliament was to be kept sitting, did not depend solely upon the House of Commons, as another part of the Legislature must make every matter, before it could pass into a law. Upon the whole, the measure seemed strongly to be opposed. When the Parliament was made perpetual. The dissensions among the people were certainly alarming. Standing on American grounds, the present Opposition had certainly, till very lately, been unpopular; and he now earnestly recommended moderation to them in their prosperity; for, if the present war, and the reformation continued much longer, we should have a bankrupt treasury, a discontented people, and an impaired constitution.

Mr. T. Townsend said, that he had not stood on American, but on English grounds; and there he had opposed the measures of Administration. Gentlemen on the other side of the House, had turned to their advantage the allusion to the league of Cambray; but they seemed to forget how very applicable it was to them in another sense. The Venetians, against whom it was formed, had huddled themselves into perfect security, upon this principle. That an alliance of princes, whose interests must always clash, could not be formed, or, if formed, could not be permanent. They thought Maximilian the Emperor, could never agree with the King of France; that the latter could never trust the King of Arragon; and that the Pope must be diffident of all. The Venetians, however, were mistaken; and they did not recover from their lethargy, till, by losing their Archipelago, and Terra Firma dominions, and consequently their extensive commerce, they had sunk from the most consequential figure in Europe, to that insignificant state in which we now behold them. So was it with our Ministers. According to them, the French and Spaniards never could join America, because it was contrary to their interests; but the Ministers were mistaken; and the ruin of our trade, our consequence and dignity, were the fearful tokens of their fatal blindness.

Mr. Adams, in a speech of considerable length, gave his reasons for dissenting from the motion.

Mr. Fox was upon his legs a full hour and a half, arguing in defence of his friend's motion, and persuading the House to accede to it.

The Lord Advocate opposed the motion, and defended the House of Lords with great firmness. He deemed the Contractors bill a ridiculous bill, brought in merely to court popularity; and with a view to gain favour with the mob. (Here he was called to order by Mr. Townshend.) He rose again, and said, he could not but think it a little unfair to be accused from speaking of a man's abolition with some little freedom, when he, from day to day, heard acts of the Legislature, acts now in full force, reprobated without mercy. He saw no reason why the strangled child should be more gently handled than the mature offspring of the Legislature. He paid the highest compliments to the Lord Chancellor, for his conduct respecting the bill, declaring that it well became a man of his manly mind, of his majestic soul, of his solid judgment and excellent understanding, to act exactly as he had done respecting it. That noble and learned Lord, he was sure, would always treat non-sense so, whenever it came into his hands. He would neither court one side nor the other; neither dread popular resentment, nor be influenced by Ministerial favour, but would walk straight forward and do his duty as became a British Peer in Parliament. He reprobated the motion, which he belatedly termed a Revisiting Officer, sent out by Opposition to beat up for grievances, and emboldenings.

Gen. Conway, on the other hand, supported the motion very warmly.

Mr. Chertsey said a few words against it.

Lord George Germaine spoke against the question.

Colonel Burre made a reply.

The Secretary at War made a short speech against the question.

The House divided, a quarter after eleven, when the numbers were, Ayes, for the question, 203; Noes, against it, 254.

A short altercation took place between Mr. Fox and Lord North afterwards.

Mr. Dunning declared he had no other propositions to offer; looking upon the negative, just given, as a final answer to the petitions of the people.

The House then adjourned at half after eleven.

#### IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

The bill to quiet his Majesty's subjects the Protestant Dissenters of Ireland, was pursuant to order, read a third time, and passed.

Lord Delvin, elected a member for the borough of Fore, was sworn at the table, and took his seat.

Petitions from several linen manufacturers from towns in the north of Ireland, concerning the proposed bounty on the exportation of linen cloth, were presented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Grattan opened the business of his promised motion, for a Declaration of Right, with a speech of an hour and ten minutes. It was an oration that would have reflected honour on the Speakers of Greece and Rome, when oratory was in its meridian. How unequal, then, amidst the bust of the applauding one hand, and the impertinent interruption of jabberers on the other, must any person be to note particularly the several beauties, conclusive points, and polished periods of this gentleman's astonishing performance; we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to a general outline of the arguments with which he prefaced his motion.

He said, in the circumstances of affairs in general, and the relative situation of Great Britain and Ireland in particular, it becomes the Commons of Ireland this day to lift up their hands against the oppression of English laws, as far as it may be done, without shaking the pillars of the State, by a Declaration of Right. The people were to be satisfied, and called upon the Commons, as the guardians of public liberty, and co-servators of their rights. Commerce, indeed, we have got from England, but not constitution! The very manner in which they have given that commerce, by ascribing it to expediency to give us trade, shows the absolute necessity of a declaration on our part. A trade so circumstanced, is a trade de facto, but not de jure.

It may be answered that the time is inopportune, while Great Britain is embarrassed. I insist for that very reason, the time is now the only one to speak to her, while she sits under the effects of the American war, which her wild schemes of parliamentary supremacy has brought on, and which ideal supremacy she has given up to America; while her enemies are unnumbered; her councils distracted; without a Minister, without an Admiral of consequence, or a General that she had not disgraced. Why, it may be asked, did not the Commons of Ireland make their claim before? Because Ireland had no Commons before in whom the nation confided. A spirit is raised; the nation is in arms, inspired with a martial and a constitutional spirit. You cannot, you dare not, deny the call of your constituents; it is not the command of a Buckingham, a North, or an Hillsborough, but of—God!

It was a question in England, whether you desired a free trade; you asked it, and received with joy; it was the rapture of a beggar receiving more alms than he expected, not the joy of a man receiving his just right; yet, you rejoiced, you have done too much not to do more. You may export bales of denary, yards of frieze, and cells of bays; but freedom and the charter of the land is denied to you. The foundation of the temple of liberty cannot be laid, and you are but a provincial assembly, without the privileges of a charter; but let us hear what Great Britain says on this great subject. (Here he read the Declaratory Act of the 6th of George I.) I now appeal, continued he, to the gentlemen of the long robe, to the judges, and to the justices of the Peace, whether they do not execute English laws, and trample on the charter of our land? Are you the Commons of Ireland, then, afraid, with three millions of people at their back, to tell the Parliament of England,—"You are a Parliament? Is the government of this kingdom to continue only with the general opinion; and will the volunteer army of Ireland be satisfied by a government of connivance? Will foreigners come and settle here under a government of connivance; where you are ruled by laws you do not make, and where the judges betray your charters, and no one but the rabble vindicate their privileges?"

It is your fathers who lavishly submitted to this; and made your ancient kingdom a plantation, and your Parliament a provincial assembly, while your men of overgrown fortune became jobbers, and opposed every attempt made to serve the country. These men lately opposed your telling Britain of your impending ruin. They would still have us remain a nation of beggarly manufacturers, and perjured senators. The people, at last, stood forth; commercial and military associations obliged you to ask for a free trade. The people again come forward. Eighteen counties ask a modification of the law of Poynings, and a declaration of right, from the misrepresentations of Governors that lost America. Our Governors opposed our demanding a free trade, and now are throwing themselves on some of the best men in this country, to suppress our further claims. I conjure those men, I conjure the country gentlemen, not to give the final assent to the money bills, until our Constitution is secured. We shall be told of an extension of trade, and sentiments of gratitude; but I know no such virtues when liberty is at stake.

The resolution I mean to propose is not declaring a new law, but giving life to an old charter.

Ireland insulted by England, is now determined to do justice to herself; there is no policy therefore left for England but an alliance of liberty, and a new empire will arise from the ruins of the old, the expiring lamp of liberty will again burn bright!

Do not therefore basely let your judges shelter themselves behind your cowardice. Do not plant a sting in your bosom to torment your old age by the reproaches of your children, for having lost the only opportunity that ever offered itself to emancipate them. Let not history tell, that when the Temple of Liberty opened her doors to admit you, you flopped on the threshold to fall down and worship an expiring Administration!

I have no ambition but to serve my country, but I here vow, never to stop my efforts, while the meanest cottager in Ireland has a link of the English chain clanking to his rags.

He then moved, that "The King's most Excellent Majesty, and the Lords and Commons of Ireland, are the only power competent to make laws to bind Ireland."

The Attorney-General proposed an amendment to adjourn the question until the first day of September next, and assigned for reasons, if the resolution proposed should take place, it would militate against many English Acts of Parliament, which heretofore disposed of millions of acres in this kingdom; that almost every family in this country would be extreme sufferers, by having their titles invalidated to what they had long enjoyed as an hereditary right, and which would be liable to impeachment and forfeiture. At the same time he reprobated as a man, all English acts of Parliament, which should be attempted to be enforced in Ireland, without being recognized by the Irish Legislature.

Mr. Forster used every argument that could be urged against the resolution, and to support the motion for the adjournment.

Mr. Fitzgibbon spoke warmly and severely against the people, who without doors had framed addresses to their representatives, recommending such measures at this crisis; said they were the production of a giddy faction; and that nothing but the imbecility or incapability of Government would have permitted such productions to have gone abroad, and thought this an improper season to vote such a resolution, because it might embroil both countries in a state of discord. He declared he would vote against it as inexpedient, it having appeared, in the course of the debate, that a similar resolution was entered into by the Commons of Ireland, in the year 1641. However, this gentleman at the close of the debate, made amends for the warm and decided part he had first taken in support of Government, by endeavouring to reconcile all parties in the House to concur in promoting the interest of this country.

The Right Honourable Mr. Burgh, notwithstanding the report of his illness, attended in his place, and with an eloquence to which it would be impossible for us to do justice, should we endeavour to convey to our readers an idea of his amazing powers, most ably supported the motion, combating and refuting whatever was urged from the side of government against it. He said, he owed no favour to administration; they knew it; for he had scorned what they offered; nor would he oppose administration to embarrass them; and he hoped every gentleman would support them when right. He acted, he said, from pure constitutional motives, to support the rights and privileges of his country, which he hoped he ever should do. That the unanimous voice of the people had gone forth, and called upon their representatives to add permanency to the freedom of their constitution, and give strength and efficacy to the grants for enlarging their trade; this, he said, was the more necessary, because England had assumed an unjust power of superintending the legislation of this kingdom; and it would be outrageous violence to the rights of the nation, for her representatives to neglect to ascertain her original privileges.

The Brouss entered into an historical discussion of the various laws, since the reign of Henry II. tending to shew, that Ireland was a separate and distinct kingdom, not bounden by any legislature but her own, being merely appendant by compact to the imperial diadem of Britain, and enjoying a paraphernalia, which could not be done away by any act of the British House of Lords and Commons. He entered into a long and minute detail of law authorities, decided by the judges, &c. of England, who supported, that Ireland, having a distinct Parliament, could not be taxed by the Parliament of England, nor any law of restraint passed without their recognition; and that the rights of this nation were so well founded and known to every individual in it, that the declaratory resolution was needless. For his part, he had made it known, when a judge, in his charge to every grand jury, that an English act of Parliament was of no force in Ireland; nay, that every man who served on a grand or petit jury, was so well informed, that even if a judge should direct them to find, on a law passed in England, they would refuse it. The very magistrates refuse to obey any act of the British Legislature; and, therefore, there could be no apprehension of enforcing their laws against the subjects of this realm. On the other hand, if such a vote as that now under agitation was to take place, it would involve this country in new difficulties. It would be an ungenerous return to Great Britain for her late commercial concessions to this kingdom, when they were struggling against the united powers of Bourbon and America; when they seem inclined to grant us every thing that we could ask.

Mr. Yelverton, in an excellent speech, animated by that zeal and public spirit which so remarkably distinguish his character, very ably supported the motion, and refuted the arguments offered from the other side of the House. He said, his constituents had called upon him to give every assistance in his power to aid and support the constitution and Parliament of Ireland, against the attacks of a foreign Legislature, and the voice of the people must be heard. He entered largely into the nature of the question before the House, and displayed great legal knowledge, combating and setting aside all the subtle arguments that had been used to prevent the question being carried. He observed, that the English statute books contained a law, relative to the exportation of wool, by which it is enacted, that if a man be tried here for an offence, and acquitted, he shall nevertheless be liable to be tried in England for the same offence, and condemned and punished. This is in direct contradiction to every idea of natural liberty.

The Right Hon. Mr. Flood called upon the Attorney General for an explanation of the reasons why, or upon what authority, he had avowed that England had a right to make laws to bind Ireland?

The Attorney General denied he had said so, but owned that he had asserted, that an English act of Parliament had disposed of vast quantities of land in this country, after the Revolution; that laws had been enacted in the reign of Q. Anne and others, to confirm the Hanoverian succession, which were never repealed; that this was a sort of preferential

right, but such a right as he only maintained that England had an authority of making laws for the benefit of the trade, and the national welfare of Ireland; but, at the same time, he denied the power of the British Legislature to make any act that could restrain the trade or injure the commerce of Ireland.

After this explanation, Mr. Flood proceeded to remark, that this was an improper juncture for discussing this great, important, and constitutional question—when every nerve was exerting to overthrow England. He would wish, therefore, to postpone the question; and, by shewing that kindness to the people of Britain in the moment of distress and anxiety, he should hope to appeal to the congeniality of their understanding; and, by a well-timed stroke of Irish generosity, obtain a full declaration on the part of England, of the lawful rights of this country. He was sure that England would not, nay, she could not refuse them any declaratory act, where she had yielded up what we were originally entitled to—an untrammelled commerce and trade. He then went so far back as the reign of Edward III. and said, that it appeared by our parliamentary records, that that wise and political Prince had summoned the Parliament of Ireland to be convened in England, for the purpose of making laws for Ireland; in which it is not even pretended that the British House of Commons had the smallest share; that one of these Parliaments had absolutely refused to attend the King in England, assigning for reason, that they were a Parliament to be held in Ireland, in which the King or his deputy should attend; that, for time immemorial, the laws and charters of Ireland, and the records of England, fully proved and vindicated the rights of this nation against all attempts to bind us by an act of the British Legislature; and he was confident, and he therefore hoped, gentlemen would now give up the question, in order to have it more fully investigated on a future day.

The Right Hon. Mr. Burgh replied, and, if possible, outdid himself in eloquence and argument. He shewed the absurdity of having two legislatures to superintend Ireland. He said that the Commons of Ireland appeared, in this idea, like a puppy country corporation, whose bye-laws were liable to be set aside by a supreme power. The time was arrived when Ireland should declare her rights. It was a question that came home to the breast of every man, whether he would permit his person, his property, and his liberty to be subject to a foreign legislature, whereunto he could have no recourse. The question before the House was no less than the very palladium of the Irish constitution; and, as gentlemen seemed to rely much on the improbability of urging a decision, because a similar resolution to that now moved for appeared upon the face of their journals in the month of July 1641; and, as the question of adjournment had been moved, he would beg leave to offer an amendment, which, he hoped, would conciliate all parties. The amendment was to this purport, "That, there being an equal resolution on the books with the one now moved, the same may be, for that reason, adjourned to the first day of September next."

This amendment met with the approbation of the Provoost, the Right Hon. Mr. Flood, Mr. Fitzgibbon, Mr. Metge, Mr. Brownlow, &c. &c.

Sir Richard Heron, Solicitor General Carleton, Mr. Forster, Counselor Browne, the Attorney General, Mr. Dennis Daly, &c. warmly contended against the amendment.

Sir W. Osborne, in a most elegant speech, supported the amendment.

He bitterly arraigned the conduct of the British Ministry; for that, although what they granted us was no more than some of our original rights as a free people, yet, in the last act for importing glass, it was declared to be an act for raising certain sums of money payable to his Majesty, and that too in this kingdom, by which manœuvre foreign taxes was introduced without the consent of the Irish Parliament. The Commissioners of the Revenue, who acted immediately under the King's commission would not, he supposed, refuse to levy the duty. This he pronounced to be a stratagem equally villainous with that which had before been attempted, in order to entrap the Americans into a subjugation to the British Legislature.

It is impossible to follow, in this short abstract, the several speakers, through all their arguments, as various amendments and resolutions were proposed. Suffice it to say, that at 20 minutes after six Thursday morning, the House divided on the original question, when there appeared

Ayes, 97; Noes, 136. Majority, in favour of Ministry, 39.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LEYD'S.

Portsmouth 21. Yesterday, arrived at Spithead, his Majesty's ship Milford and Huffer, from a cruise after a French ship of 38 guns, which they chased for several hours, but escaped into Havre de Grace. The Princessa and Diana frigates, and Wolf sloop, are come into harbor to dock.

Portsmouth, 22. Sailed, the Emerald and Champion frigates, Wolf sloop, and Lightning frigate, for the coast of France.

The Black Prince privateer is totally lost near Cherbourg; the crew saved.

The Hector privateer was well at Leghorn the 7th instant. She had taken two prizes, and sent them for Mahon, where they are arrived.

The King George, Matthews, from Bristol to St. Kitts, is retaken by the Dragon and Kite privateers of Guernsey, and carried into that place.

The Sarah Golborn, Lewtas, was well the 20th of February, off St. Kitts, and had taken a sloop, laden with coffee.

The Eolus frigate, with the trade for Lisbon and Oporto, came to Lymington Road the 21st inst.

The Friends, Sinclair, from Clyde to Quebec, was taken by the Fenought privateer of Dunkirk, which also took a Greenlandman, Captain Roberts, from Newcastle, and the Jean, Brown, for Lubeck, on board which ship they put about 60 prisoners, and the ship since arrived at Port Glasgow.

The Fair Canadian, Crawford, from Greenock to Quebec, after being out eighteen days, having sprung a leak, is put back, and not unload.

The Wafa Orden, from Pool to Leghorn, is taken and carried into Algieras.

The Johanna Henrietta, Lundstrom, from Stockholm to London, is sunk in Blackwall Reach.

The Anna Margaretha and Maria, from St. Eustatia for Amsterdam, is totally lost near Rye.

The Race-horse, from Lisbon to Corke; the Barine, from Bristol to Portugal; the Hope, from Dartmouth to London, and the Ashley and Cook, are all taken and carried into different ports in France.

From the London Papers, April 25.

Madrid, March 24. By the last letters from the Havana we are informed, that there were 14 ships of war, and 4000 men ready to embark there on a secret expedition.

Paris, April 14. Letters from Rochfort advise, that the Invincible of 100 guns, the Magnanime of 80, and the Guerrier and Protecteur, of 74 guns each, sailed from that port on the 3d of this month for Brest.

Amsterdam, April 19. The report of the day is, that M. de Guichen, having met with the fleet from Jamaica, had taken 34 ships, and sunk the man of war which conveyed them. On the other hand, advice is said to be received, that the powder magazine at Fort Royal in Martinico, the largest and almost the sole depositum of gunpowder, had been blown up. We do not warrant either of these pieces of intelligence. Utrecht Gazette.

L O N D O N.

By a vessel which is arrived at Plymouth, we are credibly informed, that neither French nor Spanish ships were in the mouth of the Channel last Saturday, as has been reported; so that it is imagined they have taken another course.

On Sunday evening orders were sent express to Commodore Walsingham at Torbay, to put to sea the first fair wind.

Admiral Graves is returned from a cruise, and is waiting off Falmouth to join Commodore Walsingham with the outward-bound West-India fleet, in order to sail with them to a certain latitude.

Four men of war of 74 guns each are ordered to be got ready to sail with the Gibraltar fleet.



On Saturday orders were sent by a messenger from the Admiralty, to Admiral Edwards, commanding at Portsmouth, for Captain Fielding, in the Namur, with four other large ships, to sail immediately round to Plymouth to reinforce Admiral Grave's Squadron.

The resignation of Sir William de Grey proceeds entirely from himself. He has made no terms whatever, we hear, respecting either reversion or pension.

Accounts are said to have been received of a discovery made in the north of Ireland, of some persons negotiating there in favour of the French, and furnishing the enemy with information. Sixteen of them are in custody, among whom are four Priests.

On Saturday evening the Earl of Derby, Charles Fox, Esq. and two other gentlemen, on their return to town from Newmarket, were stopped on Epping forest by a single highwayman, who robbed them of their watches, money, and pocket-books, to a considerable amount.

## EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 25.

"This day the order of the day was read in the House of Peers for the Lords to be summoned:

"The Duke of Richmond rose up, and moved,

"That this House will, on this day to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to enquire into the state of defence of the counties of Devon and Cornwall, at the time when the combined fleets of France and Spain appeared off this coast on August 1st; and particularly into the measures which had been taken previous to that period, and whilst the enemies fleet remained in the Channel, to put the port and dock-yard of Plymouth into a condition to resist an attack of the enemy, had they at that time directed their force towards that part. And likewise to enquire what persons were responsible for the security of objects of such vast importance to this nation, and into the manner of such responsibility."

"After a long debate, the question was put thereupon; it passed in the negative,

Contents 44 } 51 Not Contents 70 } 92  
Proxies 22 }

"This day, Sir Grey Cooper presented to the House of Commons several accounts, pursuant to order;

"As also did Mr Fenwick from the Exchequer, and Mr Bretell from the Stamp-office.

"The consideration of the state of the war, which stood for Tuesday next, was, upon motion, farther put off till the 5th of May next.

"The second reading of the bill to prevent placements holding a seat in the House of Commons, was, upon motion, appointed for that day to-morrow.

"The Committee on the bill to appoint commissioners to inspect the public accounts, and which stood for this day in the House of Commons, was, upon motion, adjourned till Thursday.

"The House is a Committee on the Salt duty bill, Wine duty bill, and Stamp duty bill, went through the same with some amendments, the reports of which are to be received to-morrow.

"The amendments made by the Lords to the New York exportation bill are ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday next.

"The Grenada bill was read a second time and committed for to-morrow.

"Sir George Yonge rose, in consequence of the notice he gave yesterday, to make a motion relative to the disposition or contentions of the militia forces. He set out by professing himself an enemy to a standing army, and a warm friend to that constitutional army, the militia; but well as he stood affected to it, while it was kept within the bounds prescribed by the laws and the constitution, he should lose all respect for it, the moment it should assume the form of a standing army. At present there were two grounds of complaint against the mode now adopted both in raising and disposing of the different militia corps. Men were raised by beat of drum in places far removed from the counties to which they belong. This was in direct opposition to a positive law, which subjects to a severe penalty all those who should raise men to serve in the militia by beat of drum, or otherwise than by ballot. This violation of law was productive of very great inconvenience to the regular service, as it deprived the marching regiments of those men, who, finding themselves excluded from the militia corps, unless balloted, would enlist with some recruiting party of the regulars.

"The constitution of the militia was at present, he was sorry to say, totally changed from the purposes for which it had been formed. The service of each battalion of the militia was at first confined to the limits of the county in which it was raised. Some former Princes had, by their prerogative, marched them into different counties; and Edward III. carried his prerogative so far, that he marched them into Scotland, and by a stretch of the militia laws, transported them into Guiney, expressly contrary to positive statutes, which provided, that the militia should never quit the kingdom; but by a forced interpretation of the statutes, Guiney being then part of the King's dominions, was supposed to be within the meaning of the word kingdom. The Legislature, however, did not peaceably bear with this violation of law, and a new statute was made in the reign of that very Prince, by which it was enacted, that the militia should in future be governed by the ancient statutes of the realm, which statutes expressly forbid the marching of any militia regiment out of its own county, except in cases of actual invasion. This constitution was founded on wisdom, and could not be violated without the greatest detriment to the state. In case of a descent, how could it be supposed that a battalion stationed in a county to which it did not belong, could avail itself of the advantage of defiles to which they were strangers; or of forts with which they were unacquainted; or of strong-holds which they knew nothing of? Would the people of the county be half so ready to join a strange corps, as they would be to reinforce one composed of their friends, neighbours, and acquaintances? When the French appeared off Plymouth last year, a Devonshire battalion happening to be near that town, was joined by 500 of the people; was it likely that so many persons would have flocked to the standard of a corps of strangers?

"It was possible, he said, to form such a junction of the battalions of neighbouring counties, as would answer all the ends of defence, without subjecting the men to the inconvenience of long marches, to places far remote from their own counties. It was well known where it was most probable that a descent should take place; it could not be in more than seven or eight parts of the kingdom. A disposition might therefore be made, which would provide for a defence in a very short time. The kingdom being divided into seven or eight districts, the militia of four or five counties stationed somewhere towards the center of the counties to which they belonged, would at all times form a body of near 5000 men. According to the disposition he laid down, there would be at all times 20,000 men south of Trent, and 15,000 north of Trent, ready to defend the country on any sudden emergency. This would prevent the vexatious marching and counter-marching that he observed, with great concern, every day took place, which could not be warranted either by expediency, or the good of the service. The East Kent battalion was sent down to Falmouth and Penryn in Cornwall; and the Suffolk militia was ordered to Morpeth and Alnwick, in Northumberland. This was a great grievance at all times, but more especially at present, when a general election was expected; for, should the men absent themselves from their regiments, to attend the election which might be coming on in Cornwall, for instance, before the Cornish voters could arrive from Newcastle upon Tyne, should they be stationed there, the election would in all probability be at an end. To remedy all these abuses, grievances, and inconveniences, he moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased so to order and dispose the regiments, battalions, and independent companies of militia, that they might not be removed to an inconvenient distance from the counties to which they belong."

"Sir P. Clarke seconded the motion; and pointed out one great disadvantage arising from the frequent and unnecessary marching of the militia to remote places; an enormous expence attended it; and, in the army extraordinary, then on the table, there was a charge of 30,000 l. for the mere article of waggons, employed in the carriage of militia baggage.

"The Secretary at War agreed with Sir George Yonge, that if any of the militia corps were recruited by beat of drum, it was contrary to law. The corps was to be raised by ballot; and if substitutes were to be enrolled, they were to be procured by the persons balloted, and not by beat of drum. As to the marching of the militia out of their own

counties, it was found absolutely necessary, in order to discipline the men, which could be done but indifferently at home. It was necessary for them to march into camps, and to accustom them to military life, by mixing them with regulars, and subjecting them to fatigues that are indispensable in time of war, and which an army must be able to bear, if it should think of keeping the field. The marching of the men far from home was indeed a hardship, but then it was a necessary one. Whenever an invasion is apprehended, the first object of the General's care must be, to cover the capital; for that purpose, a numerous army must be collected in the neighbourhood of the capital, which certainly could not be done, without drawing the different regiments far from home. The next objects of protection were, the great naval arsenals of Portsmouth and Plymouth. Numerous corps were necessary for that purpose; as also for the defence of other sea-ports. Now, if regiments were sent to a distant part of the country, say it proper never to relieve them? Could they be relieved without marching and counter-marching? He was as much against marching for the mere purpose of harassing, as any man could be; but he could not admit, that the marches alluded to were of that nature. Upon the whole, he recommended it to gentlemen not to pursue a measure, which was an encroachment on the province of the executive power; and as, of all things, the House ought not to interfere in military matters, as far as, at least, as related to the disposition of an army, which was the peculiar province of the Commander in Chief, he must necessarily put a negative on the question then before the House.

Mr T. Townsend, Sir William Guise, Mr Martin, Mr Turner, Sir James Lowther, Col. Hartley, and Col. Savill, spoke in favour of the motion; Mr Josse and Mr Dempster spoke against the motion in which it was worded, though not against the principle; Lord Beauchamp and Col. Tassell argued strongly against it.

Col. Barre, in order to remove some objections that had been hinted at, proposed an amendment; by adding to the motion, "as far as may be consistent with the general defence of the nation." But on this amendment and the motion Lord North moved the order of the day, which was carried without a division.

However, before the last motion was carried,

"Sir William Meredith begged leave to retract the particulars of the facts that he had stated to the House on a former day, relative to the doubling of the King's guards; but he still maintained, that he was right in asserting that some of the military had received orders to hold them selves in readiness on the day when the Parliament was to take into consideration the petitions of the people. This was the most horrid attack that could be devised against Parliament, and the most abominable infringement of its privileges and independence.

"Sir George Osborne admitted, that a part of the guards had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness; but he declared, that it had been in consequence of an application from a civil magistrate, who wished to have a military force to support the civil power in case of necessity.

"Sir William Meredith declared, he would move to have that Magistrate brought to the bar of the House, who had dared to call for a military force to surround the House of Commons. The fact was now acknowledged by an honourable gentleman, and must and should be enquired into.

"He was called to by many gentlemen to move; but the Speaker said he could not do it then, as the motion before the House must first be disposed of.

"Sir George Osborne said, that it would be proper for the Honourable Gentleman first to establish the fact, that the walls of the House of Commons were to have been surrounded. That was a thing he had never heard of before; he therefore advised Sir William not to call for the Magistrate until he had established the fact.

"Mr Fox rose to return his sincere thanks to Sir William for what he had now brought out; and confessed himself amazed that he had not mentioned it before; but the truth was, though report had been very strong, he had not heard it before as a fact, that it had ever been really thought of to call the military forth on the day alluded to. He could not have conceived, if he had not been favoured with the testimony of the Hon. Baronet, that contemptible as were the present Magistrates of Westminster, and no one could hold them in greater contempt than he did, any one of them could have been so mean and base as to call forth the assistance of the military, lest a riot should happen at a meeting, which he had advertised, of the citizens of Westminster. At this rate he must be cautious how he meet his fellow-citizens (a loud laugh). A few continued the Hon. Gentleman, by that laugh, that gentlemen mean that I ought to be cautious how I meet them. "But, if it is intended to draw out the 3d regiment of Guards to prevent our meeting, we must come armed; and I am sure I shall not be among the most backward to arm for a meeting that no one dare call illegal. The specious purpose of preventing a riot at that meeting, might have been only a cloak to cover a design to invade the freedom of Parliament, on a day when matters of the greatest importance were to be agitated in it. He would not at once condemn the Magistrate unheard; perhaps there might have been other occasions, on the day alluded to, for calling out the guards; but he really hoped the Hon. Baronet would not fail to move for the Magistrate's attendance; and that the House would give him the severest reprimand in their power, if it should be found, that he had called out the military for the purpose of surrounding the House of Commons."

Lord Charles Gordon, second son to the deceased Alexander Duke of Gordon, died at Bainsford near Edinburgh, on the 26th current.

David Graham, Esq. of Micklewood, died at Micklewood on Wednesday last the 26th instant.

Mrs Barbara Walkinshaw, daughter of John Walkinshaw, Esq. of Barrowfield, died here the 26th instant.

A Gentleman in Glasgow has received a letter from St Lucia, dated March 6th, 1780, which says, "General Vaughan and Brigadier General Christie have already arrived here, and we are daily expecting the arrival of a fresh reinforcement of ships and troops under Admiral Rodney."

The Albion, Captain Robertson, arrived in Clyde the 19th current from St Lucia: she sailed from thence the 8th ult. and on the 23d, in lat. 25, long. 58, spoke with the Viper letter of marque, of Liverpool, with two prizes, both large ships."

We hear from Kilmarnock, that upon Tuesday last marched from that place the three troops of the Queen's Dragoons, commanded by Major Thomas Warburton and Captains Lambert and Barram, on their route from that to the east country; and, during their stay there since June last, both officers and men behaved very becomingly, and have been very beneficial to the town, and in particular to gentlemen and farmers in the country. Cornet Walton stayed there some hours after their march, to see all quarters clear.

The above regiment passed by this city to-day, on their route to England.

Mr MATHESON, joint Rector of the High School, continues, during Summer and Autumn, to teach his GREEK and LATIN Classes, on the same plan as in winter.

On Monday the 8th of May, DOCTOR HOPE will begin his Course of Lectures upon BOTANY, at eight in the morning, in the Botanic Garden.

The same day, DOCTOR YOUNG will begin his Summer Course of MIDWIFERY, at ten in the morning, at the College.

Extract of a letter from Stirling, April 28.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here yesterday, by the Right Hon. the Lord Hailes and Braxfield. There being no business to come before the Court at that diet, the Court was continued till ten o'clock this forenoon, when a trial was to have come on for an assault; but the private parties having made up matters, the Advocate-Depute consented to the Diet's being deserted *simpliciter*, which was done. There being no other business to come before the Court at this place, the Court continues here till Tuesday morning next, and then set out for Inverary."

J. TAYLOR most respectfully offers his abilities (during the Theatrical vacation) in assisting SIX GENTLEMEN to obtain the true Pronunciation of the English Tongue, either for the Bar or Pulpit Oratory. As provincial dialects are oft difficult to understand, in *comis, serious, and declamatory* parts of speech, the Advertiser has Six simple Rules, selected from an admirable Master, (and flatters himself) improved from his own observation, that must, by attention, if not totally eradicate, in a great measure *divest* those that shall honour him with their presence, of that long-sung cant of expression too frequently acquired in our seminaries of learning. In the course of his first and second session, will be fully explained the Use and Abuse of Language.

N. B. Those that shall honour Mr Taylor with their commands, by a card directed for him at Mr Carr's, corner of Prince's-Street, New Town, favouring him with their address, will be immediately waited on.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

It is probable that an attempt will be made to supply an Office, in the gift of the Church, at the next meeting of the General Assembly. It is intreated that the Members will be cautious of coming under engagements till they are fully informed of all circumstances.

MR GORDON of Kenmore, Candidate for the Stewartry of Kirkcubright, begs leave to inform his friends, and the Freeholders in general, that a report lately circulated, of his having declined the Canvass, is false, and without foundation.

The Presbytery of Perth have made choice of the following gentlemen to represent them in the ensuing General Assembly:—The Reverend Mess James Moodie, Perth; James Jobson, Errol; George Fraser, Moncreiffe; and Allan Stewart, Kilgarnie, ministers.—Sir James Belcher's advocate, and Mr Richard Lake writer, Edinburgh, ruling elders.

On the 17th instant, the Magistrates and Town Council of Inverary elected Dr James Williamson, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow, to be their representative in the ensuing General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND, LETTER II.

AN ENEMY TO IMAGINATION.

And several other Correspondents favour, are obliged to be delayed, on account of the length of the British and Irish Parliamentary Debates.

## LECTURES ON POETRY.

Edinburgh College, April 27, 1780.

ON Monday the 12th of June next, at one o'clock afternoon, Mr DALZIEL, Professor of Greek, intends to begin a COURSE of LECTURES on POETRY, with illustrations from the Greek, Latin, English and French poets.

The course will consist of Forty Lectures. And, that they may be the more generally understood, the illustrations, from the Greek and Latin poets will be rendered intelligible to such as have not made the Ancient authors their particular study.

As the Lectures will not be read, unless there be a considerable number of hearers, it is requested that those gentlemen who wish to attend them would take the trouble to send their names, without delay, to the shop either of Mr DICKSON, Mr CAUSON, or Mr KERR.

Tickets to be delivered at ONE GUINEA each: And a printed syllabus of the Course will be found in the above mentioned shops about the beginning of June.

After the first Lecture, the hour of meeting will be that which is found most convenient for the hearers.

Some of these Lectures were given to the Students of Greek last winter; but they will not be repeated next Session of the College.

By Desire of several respectable Families in this City and Suburbs, THE SALE of a Variety of INDIA MUSLINS,

of all breadths and prices, and an excellent Assortment of BLACK SILK GORGANS and DOUBLE TAFFETIES, CHINTZ, and SHAUL HANDKERCHIEFS, with a number of other articles, fully expressed in hand-bills, at STEVENSON'S EAST INDIA RESTAURANT, head of Jack's Close, nearly opposite to St John's Street, Canongate, will continue for a few days longer.

In consequence of notice sent to continue the sale for a short time longer, in order that different respectable families might be served with articles, as suited their convenience, the Proprietors, in compliance with this request, and at same time happy to merit the approbation of their friends in particular, and the public in general, have resolved, that the sale-room be kept open for a few days longer; and they beg leave to add, that, during that time, the fresh stock of goods intended for the market of a neighbouring town they were to visit, will be exposed to file. They consider it as unnecessary to say any thing in praise of these articles. They flatter themselves they will not fail to give satisfaction; and, to give ladies and gentlemen every advantage in their power, every article will be sold at the usual remarkable low prices.

N. B. During the days of sale, a beautiful variety of Ladies Spangled Shoes will be disposed of.

It is hoped those ladies and gentlemen who are pleased to honour the proprietors with their commands, will take the earliest opportunity of supplying themselves, as they never can be served with articles in good in quality, and at so easy rates; and, to prevent trouble, the lowest prices are marked on the goods, from which no abatement can be made.

Time of Sale from ten o'clock forenoon till six in the evening.

## SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be sold by public roup, upon Wednesday next the 3d of May, THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which belonged to the late Mr Charles Inglis, at his house, third floor, Old Caltonhouse Stairs, Parliament Square, consisting of mounted beds; feather beds and trunks; trunks, blankets, mahogany tables, chairs, and desks and drawers; looking glasses, tea and table China, Plate; and kitchen furniture, with a variety of other articles. The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

THE EDINBURGH and CARLISLE DILIGENCE

CONTINUES to set out from HUGH CAMERON'S, Cowgate Head, Edinburgh, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday evening, at Seven o'clock; and arrives at Carlisle the following days to dinner. To accommodate passengers travelling southward, three seats will be reserved in the Carlisle and London Post Coach, till the arrival of the Edinburgh Diligence, which sets out every evening at seven o'clock (Saturday excepted); and proceeds to London, in three days, by way of Rippon, Harrogate, Leeds, and Sheffield. Good convenience for boxes and parcels, which will be delivered on arrival. The proprietors will not be accountable for money, watches, jewels, or writings, above the value of 5 l. unless entered as such, and paid for accordingly.

The fare from Edinburgh to Carlisle, L. 1 6 6

From Carlisle to London, 3 6 0

N. B. Outside passengers to pay half price.

AT LONDON FOR LEITH.

THE MARY,

PETER FARMER Master.

Now lying at Hawley and Downie's Wharf taking in goods for Leith, and all places adjacent, and will positively sail with the first convoy.

Letters addressed to the master, at the Edinburgh Coffee-house, No. 1. Swithing's Alley, will be properly attended to; or Mess. Hawley and Downie, at the above wharf, for the Master.



ARRIVED.			
Ships.	Masters.	Whence.	Cargo.
April 24. Lochell,	Brown,	Eldale,	flats.
Alexander,	Irvine,	Dublin,	meal.
25. Girzie,	Sharp,	Dublin,	goods.
Mally,	Cameron,	Sligo,	goods.
Mally,	Marquis,	Eldale,	flats.
27. Lively,	Harry,	Milford,	oats.
Speedwell,	Jones,	Conway,	timber.
SAILED.			
Ships.	Masters.	For.	Cargo.
April 24. Bell,	Allan,	Limerick,	goods.
Friends,	Laird,	Dublin,	goods.
Sufannah,	Wilson,	Dublin,	goods.
(Peggy,	MacLachlan,	Londonderry,	goods.
Two Williams,	Jackon,	Memel,	ballast.
26. Crawford,	Morison,	Dublin,	goods.
Argyle,	Stewart,	Lairn,	goods.
27. Aeolus,	Edgar,	St Kitts,	goods.

### GRASS PARKS TO SET.

THAT, upon Monday the 1st of May 1780, there is to be SET, for the season, by public roup, at Prestonhall in Mid-Lothian, FOURTEEN GRASS PARKS, part for Hay, and part for Pasture. They are all well fenced and watered. The roup will begin at ten o'clock forenoon, at the new house on Briery Bank farm.

### GRASS PARKS.

TO be LET, in house of Alexander Stewart, vintner at Danderhall, upon Friday the 5th day of May next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, Sundry GRASS PARKS at DRUM, in the parish of Liberton, and thire of Edinburgh.

Robert Sellers, gardener at Somerville House, will show the grounds. For particulars, apply to David Forbes writer in Edinburgh.

### A HOUSE and GARDEN, South Side of EDINBURGH, TO LET.

TO be LET, a LODGING, with Garden, Stable, and Coach-house, upon the east road to Dalkeith, a little beyond the head of the Pleasance, about ten minutes walk from the Cross of Edinburgh. The House consists of dining-room, drawing-room, parlour, five bedrooms, kitchen, closets, and other conveniences. The Garden contains three quarters of an acre of ground, and is well stocked with fruit-trees. Being situated in the middle of extensive fields, and detached from other buildings, this may be esteemed a country retreat, at the same time that its vicinity to Edinburgh affords all the advantages of a town residence. The rent is very moderate.

For further particulars, apply to George Ferguson writer, New Town Edinburgh.

### TO LET,

A Country House for Summer Quarters, and three Houses in Town for the Year, commencing at Whitsunday next.

THE House of WESTER GRANGE, lying about a mile to the South of Edinburgh, consisting of three stories, which may be let either together or separately, and either with or without a garden, as the tenant inclines.

A HOUSE in Lady Stairs's Close, north side of the Lawn-Market, having free rights to the north, with a cellar and catacombs, as possessed by Mr Ferrier writer to the signet.

A HOUSE lately possessed by the Right Hon. Lady Pen. Clouston, opposite to the foot of Liberton's Wynd, having five good rooms, kitchen, and laundry.

A HOUSE, being the upmost storey of the large tenement at the Cross, on the south side of the street, entering by the Custom-house Stairs, as possessed by Mrs Williams.

Enquire at Mr James Forrest writer to the signet.

To be LET, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday 1780,

THE MANSION-HOUSE of PITCAIRLY, with Garden, Office-houses, Farm-standings, and about 150 acres of ground, all inclosed and subdivided, lying within a mile of the port of Newburgh, in the parish thereof, and thire of Fife. The house is large and commodious; the ground-storey consisting of a kitchen, scullery, laundry, servants hall, two rooms for servants, milk-house, and three vaulted cellars; and the second storey consisting of a dining-room, 30 feet by 21, drawing-room 24 by 16, and thirteen bedrooms in that and the third storey, most of which have dressing-rooms off them, with closets and other conveniences. The offices are new and convenient, and situated at a small distance from the house. The inclosures, which have long been in the natural possession of the proprietor, are mostly in grass, and are all in excellent order; are well watered, and have good fences. The farm-standings are at a proper distance from the house, and is very complete.

If the farm is thought too large, a smaller quantity of ground will be let along with the house.

The premises are situated in a good neighbourhood, in the midst of a good sporting country, and near several market-towns.

The house will be let furnished or unfurnished; or, if the tacksmen inclines, he may have all or any part of the furniture at a valuation.

As also to be LET, and entered to immediately, or at Martinmas 1780,

The Farm of EASTER LOMBENNY, which is of a good black soil, of large extent, and lies within a short mile of the port of Newburgh.

Proposals may be made to the proprietor, at the house of Pitcairly, by Falkland, or to James Thomson writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

For Strains, Bruises, Wounds, Burns, Ulcers, Old Sores, &c.

THE UNIVERSAL BALSAMIC CALLED

SAMARITAN WATER;

For which his Majesty hath been pleased to grant his Royal Letters Patent.

THIS Medicine, which, from its most extraordinary Balsamic Qualities, hath been denominated *The Water of the Good Samaritan*, is by far the most excellent remedy ever yet discovered for all the above-mentioned disorders, never failing to give relief, performing cures in half the time commonly required, and even where every other means have been tried in vain. It is infinitely preferable to Arquebuse Water, or Oppodeldoc for Strains and Bruises, greatly exceeds either Friar's or any other Balsam for the Cure of Wounds, heals very speedily the most inveterate Old Sores, and Ulcers, gives immediate ease in Burns and Scalds, and perfectly cures the St Anthony's Fire, Shingles, Tetters, Boils, Whitelows, Hard Swellings of the breast, and every kind of painful and Inflammatory Tumour in a few days. It is also an infallible remedy for sharp febrile Eruptions, particularly for that obstinate complaint a Scald Head; in short, there is scarcely any external complaint in which it will not be found the best application that can be made use of.

Sold by appointment of the patentee, by Mess. HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. ONLY in Edinburgh; and may be had of the principal shopkeepers in most of the considerable towns in England and Scotland.

At the same places are likewise sold, Mr Greenough's PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU, which are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Diffusions on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the Breast, promoting the Expectoration of the tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic complaints, and shortness of breath. Price 1 s. the box.

The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following inscription on the lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

ALSO, Mr GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES FOR THE TEETH, SCURVY IN THE GUMS, AND TOOTHACH.

SHEEP, HORSES, MARES, IMPLEMENTS of HUSBANDRY, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which belonged to the deceased Robert Campbell, Esq. of Sunderland, in May, will be exposed to SALE by public roup, at Coul, and other convenient places in May, on Monday the fifteenth and Tuesday the sixteenth day of May next.

The LANDS in the natural possession of the said deceased the time of his death, will likewise be SET, time and place foreaid.

### HOUSES, GARDEN, &c. in DALKEITH, TO BE SOLD.

THAT on Saturday the 6th of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, in the house of Mrs Johnston vintner in Dalkeith, there is to be exposed to public roup and sale, That TENEMENT of HOUSES and GARDEN, lying at the east end of the town of Dalkeith, which formerly pertained to the deceased John Mitchell, and now to Alexander Dalziel of Sedburgh, together with a seat in the kirk of Dalkeith.

The articles of roup and progress of writs to be seen in the hands of John Watson writer in Edinburgh.

The rent is 21 l. and the upset price is 230 l. Sterling.

IN FOUR DAYS.

### THE EDINBURGH AND LONDON DILLIGENCE.

By way of Kelfo, Newcastle, and York, (Removed from M'Farlane's)

SETS out from JOHN DUMBRICK'S, Stabler (late Mr Boyd's house), at the head of Canongate, Edinburgh, at two o'clock in the morning, and from the CASTLE INN, Wood-street, London, every day, (Sundays excepted); each passenger to pay as below, and be allowed one stone of luggage; all above to pay sixpence halfpenny per pound weight; have proper conveniences for luggage, parcels, &c. which will be delivered on arrival. The proprietors will not be accountable for cash-jewels, or plate, without it be entered as such, and paid for accord, ingly.

From Edinburgh to Newcastle,	-	-	-	L. 1 14 0
From Newcastle to York,	-	-	-	1 1 0
From York to London,	-	-	-	2 2 0
				L. 4 17 0

### THE EDINBURGH and LONDON DILLIGENCE.

By Berwick upon Tweed, Newcastle, and York,

And from LONDON to EDINBURGH by the same Road,

SETS out every morning, at six o'clock precisely, (Sundays excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh; Mr Redpath's, the Red Lion, Berwick upon Tweed; Mr Robinson's, the Crown and Thistle, Great-market, Newcastle; Mr Jackson's, the George Inn, York; and Mr Mountoun's, the Cross Keys, Wood-street, London: Carries three inside passengers, each to pay as under:

From Edinburgh to Newcastle,	-	-	-	L. 1 14 0
From Newcastle to York,	-	-	-	1 1 0
And from York to London,	-	-	-	2 2 0
				L. 4 17 0

Passengers taken up on the road from Edinburgh to Newcastle to pay 3 d. per mile; from Newcastle to London 3 d. per mile. To be allowed 14 lb. of luggage; and all above to pay, from Edinburgh to Newcastle 2 d. per lib. from Newcastle to York 1 d. per lib. and from York to London 3 d. per lib.

The proprietors will not be accountable for any thing above the value of 5 l. unless the value thereof be specified, and paid for at the time of delivery.

Also, a NEW DILLIGENCE from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Kirkcaldie, Linlithgow, Falkirk, Kilsyth, and Kirkintulloch, and from Glasgow to Edinburgh by the same road, sets out every day at eight o'clock in the morning (Sunday excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, White Hart Inn, foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh; and from Patrick Heron's, at the Black Bull Inn, Glasgow; each passenger to pay 12 s.

As the above are quite new undertakings, and will give the public an easy and convenient opportunity of passing through a number of trading towns, to which at present there is no passage of this kind, the proprietors humbly hope for the favour and encouragement of the public, which will be gratefully received, and no endeavours spared to good accommodation on their part.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th day of May, next, between the hours of five and seven afternoon,

THE Four-merk land of CAMLARG and PENNYENZIES and SLOANSTONE, with the collaries and pertinents lying in the parish of Dalmellington, and thire of Ayr.

The whole of the above lands are inclosed with a stone dike, except one side of Over Camlarghill. The Lands of Nether Camlarg are subdivided with hedges, which are in a thriving condition. There is a natural wood upon the lands, of considerable extent, above twenty years old, and five or six acres of thriving planting.

The free yearly rent of the lands is 87 l. 16 s. 6 d. and the rent of the coal 48 l. payable quarterly. The tack of Pennyenzies and of the coal expire at Whitsunday next, when a considerable rise of rent may be expected. For the encouragement of offerers, the whole will be set up at 2000 l.

For further particulars, apply to William Logan of Camlarg, Robert Aitken writer in Ayr, or George Home writer to the signet.

### LANDS IN MID-LOTHIAN TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands of LEITH-HEAD, comprehending the ion and forty acres of Land set therewith, known by the name of *Little Vantage*, lying in the parish of Kirknewton, and county of Edinburgh.

The lands in whole consist of about 260 acres, are of good soil, and near the means of improvement. There is upon the lands a neat mansion-house, lately built, and fit to accommodate a pretty large family, and the whole which is in the natural possession of the proprietor, except forty acres set along with the inn, may be entered to at Martinmas first.

The premises are situated twelve measured miles west of Edinburgh, on the great road leading from thence to Lanerk, and other parts of that county, as well as the shire of Ayr.

For further particulars, apply to James Sommers writer in Edinburgh, who will show a plan and survey of the lands, and who has powers to conclude a bargain.

### LANDS in FIFE to be SOLD or FEUED.

TO be SOLD, by private bargain, the following parts of the Estate of LUTHRIE, remaining unsold, lying in the parish of Creich, and county of Fife, viz.

LOT I. The Farm of CARPHIN, containing about 99 acres, besides extensive pasture-grounds, the present free rent of this farm is 78 l. 17 s. 6 d. Sterling. The purchaser will be entitled to a freehold-qualification in the county of Fife, burdened with a life-rent-vote.

LOT II. The East Farm of LUTHRIE, consisting of about 300 acres, and paying of free rent 57 l. 12 s. 11 d. Sterling, which, with the rent and feu-duty payable for Brinton, added to this lot, makes the rent amount to 65 l. 6 s. 5 d. 3 d. Sterling. The purchaser will hold of the purchaser of Lot I. for payment of a small feu-duty.

LOT III. The Lands of BALMEIDIESIDE, consisting of 207 Scots acres. The present free rent is 91 l. 3 s. 9 d. Sterling, and is the same that was paid fifty years ago. This Lot holds of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

As a sale is much wanted, the premises amounting in free yearly rent, to 235 l. 7 s. 8 d. 3 d. Sterling, will be sold or feued, jointly, or in the lots before mentioned, at very reasonable rates. And proposals in these views may be given in to the persons after-mentioned betwixt and the 20th May next. Any person willing to view the above lands may call at the house of Luthrie.

The title-deeds, rental, and plans of the foreaid lands may be seen in the hands of Samuel Mitchell junior, clerk to the signet, or of Edward Bruce writer in Edinburgh; and copies of the inventories of the title-deeds, and of the rental, will be seen in the hands of James Carstairs writer in Cupar-Fife, to any of whom proposals for buying or feuing may be given in.

ALEXANDER COLVIN bleaches CLOTH at the following prices, viz. All plain Lincen, wrought in a good reed and under, at 24 d. per yard; 1000, 1100, and 1200, at 3 d.; 1300 and 1400 at 3 d. 1 1500 and 1600, at 4 d.; 1700, and all above, at 5 d. And all kinds of figured lincen, tweels, cambricks, cottons, &c. at reasonable prices.

Cloth for this field is taken in at Edinburgh by William Dawson linen and woollen draper, north side Lawn-Market, and by George Anderson grocer, south side Lawn-market; at Leith, by Robert Williamson merchant; at Kirkcaldie, by David Allan distiller; at Queensferry, by James Brown merchant; at Borrowstounness, by James Addison, senior, merchant; at Linlithgow, by Stephen Mitchell merchant; at Falkirk, by John Gourlay merchant; at Stirling, by William Christie merchant; at Downe, by Peter Smith merchant; at Crief, by John Stewart merchant; at Colrofs, by William Drysdale weaver; at Alloa, by James Allan surveyor, and John Blaw weaver; at Kilsyth, by Alexander M'Dugal merchant; at Carron, by Mrs M'Farlane; at Carronshore, by Hannah Burs; at Cumbernauld, by William Finlay merchant; and at the Bleachfield: At all which places receipts will be given.

### JUDICIAL SALE,

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 27th of June next, between the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon, the SUBJECTS after-mentioned, which belonged to William Hunter of Clerkington, sometime merchant in Dumfries, in the following Lots, viz.

### LOT I.

All and Whole the LANDS and BARONY of CLERKINGTON, comprehending the several Farms, Mills, Teinds, and others thereto belonging, all lying within the parish and county of Haddington.

The free proven rent of the said lands, after all deductions, and exclusive of the mill-rent amounts to

L. 374 8 11

Which, at 25 years purchase, the upset price put thereon by the Lords, amounts to

L. 9360 13 5

The free proven mill-rent of said lands is

55 0 0

Which, at 14 years purchase, the upset price put thereon by the Lords, amounts to

720 0 0

Total free rent,

L. 429 8 11

Total upset price of the lands and barony of Clerkington,

L. 10080 13 5

These lands, pleasantly situated by the river Tyne, within half a mile of Haddington, and twelve miles of Edinburgh, abound with all the natural beauties that wood and water can afford. They hold bleuch of the Crown, stand valued in the cess-books at 530 l. 14 s. 2 d. Scots, and entitle the proprietor to vote for, or be elected member of Parliament for the county. The proprietor has also right to the teinds.

Upon the premises is a genteel mansion-house, lately built, not yet finished within, consisting of nine fire-rooms, besides the sunk and garret storeys.—The Garden, containing four acres of fine rich soil, is well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and partly surrounded by a brick wall ten feet high, and through the whole length of the garden runs a canal of fine clear water, fourteen feet broad.

The several mills on the estate were lately built, and fitted up in a most substantial manner. The new mill, erected within these ten years at a very considerable expence, contains machinery for a meal, flour, and barley mill, and was at first let at 40 l. per annum, although, owing to the present general stagnation in trade, it is now just set at 10 l. But, as the lease on this mill expires a year hence, a considerable rise, if not the old rent, may be expected. By tack on the dovecoat-flats, the rent thereof rises 3 l. a-year for the last nine years of the lease.

The planting on the estate is of considerable value. The timber set for cutting was by a person of skill estimate two years ago at about 500 l. Sterling, besides some young planting which is in a thriving condition.—Some of the old trees are perhaps the finest and largest in Scotland.

About 80 acres of the lands are presently out of lease, the greatest part whereof are let below 10 s. per acre, and about 50 l. a-year below what the last tacksmen paid for them. But, as these lands, and the whole estate, are surrounded with coal and lime, and are so much in the vicinity of Haddington, where there is great command of dung, they are capable of the highest improvement; and there is no doubt, upon a lease, but these lands presently in the proprietor's possession will let at their former, if not an advanced rent.—This estate, about nine years ago sold for 14000 l. above the present upset price.

### LOT II.

All and Whole the Lands of KILLYWARREN and PARK, with the pertinents, lying within the parish of Tynron, and county of Dumfries.

The total gross rent of these lands is

L. 47 0 0

And, after all deductions, the upset-price thereof, stock, and teind put thereon by the Lords is,

L. 934 15 3

These Lands lie about twelve miles above Dumfries, hold feu of the Duke of Queensberry for payment of 3 s. 4 d. of feu-duty, and are delightfully situated in a pleasant valley, which is watered by the Shinnel, and finely fringed with natural woods. Any person fond of retirement, or of the rural diversions of fishing and hunting, cannot be more agreeably accommodated. The surrounding hills abound with game, the rivers with trout, and upon the premises is a little villa suited to the estate.

### LOT III.

SEVERAL HOUSES and TENEMENTS, lying in the town of Dumfries, belonging to the said William Hunter. The free proven rent whereof is

L. 48 14 0

Which, at 13 years purchase, the upset price put thereon by the Lords, amounts to,

L. 633 5 6

If not sold in one lot, these houses will be exposed in the following lots or parcels:

PARCEL I. The Houses possessed by John Haining, Jean Blackhead, John Gillespie, Benjamin Dawson, and William Gibson; the free yearly rent whereof is

L. 11 3 10 1/2

Which, at 13 years purchase, the Lords price, amounts to

145 10 4 1/2

PARCEL II. The House possessed by Alice Miller and James Wells; the free rent whereof is

11 9 10 1/2

At 13 years purchase as above, is

149 8 4 1/2

PARCEL III. The House possessed by David Dinwiddie; the free yearly rent whereof is

7 19 11

At 13 years purchase, as above, is

103 8 11

PARCEL IV. The House possessed by John Coulter; the free yearly rent whereof is

8 19 11

At 13 years purchase is

116 18 11

PARCEL V. The House possessed by Robert Ramfay writer; the free yearly rent whereof is

8 19 11

At 13 years purchase amounts to

116 18 11

Total upset price of the urban tenements,

L. 633 5 6

These Houses and tenements hold of the town of Dumfries, for payment of 6 d. of feu annual yearly. They were all lately and substantially built, are conveniently and centrally situated for business, and partly from the high street of Dumfries.

The title-deeds of the several subjects above mentioned are quite clear, and, together with the articles and condition of sale, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Bruce, depute-clerk of Session, or of James Sanderson writer to the signet, Castlehill; to whom any person wanting information as to other particulars may apply.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.—The price as follows, viz. 46 s. 6 d. per annum, when sent by post; 40 s. 6 d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.